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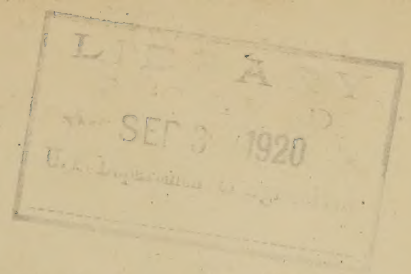
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PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

Revised and enlarged edition.

United States Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Markets

Foreign Service

Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

1920

CONTENTS

	Page
Important Source of Pure-bred Live Stock.....	2
Farm Live Stock in the United States	2
Official Assistance to Visitors	3
Government Aids Breeders	3
American Live Stock Expositions	4
Assistance of American Breed Associations	4
Breeding Herds in Open Fields	5
Similarity of Climate Makes Adaptation Easy	5
Export Information	5
Financial Arrangements	5
Insurance	6
Transporting Live Stock	6
Aid in Locating Herds	7
Health Certificates Free	7
Government Accredits Herds	7
Successful Campaign Against Cattle Ticks	8
Hog Cholera on Decline	8
Country Free From Foot-and-Mouth Disease	9
Quality of American Live Stock Improving	9
Protection for Export	10
The Poultry Industry	10

IMPORTANT SOURCE OF PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK

Buyers of pure-bred live stock throughout the world are coming in increasing numbers to the United States of America, for it is here that they find the greatest number of breeds and are assured of every facility for obtaining exactly the animals desired.

For many years breeders in the United States have been importing the finest animals from other countries, and by the most rigid selection in keen competition with other breeders have developed pure-bred live stock until now this industry is not surpassed by the live stock industry of any other country in the world. In recent years animals bred in the United States have repeatedly won in open competition against imported animals at the leading live-stock shows and expositions.

FARM LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

The total value of live stock on the farms in the United States on January 1, 1920, was estimated at \$8,568,313,000 for 215,860,000 animals. Detailed estimates for 1920 were:

FARM ANIMALS	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL VALUE
Horses	21,109,000	\$1,992,542,000
Mules	4,995,000	734,779,000
Milk Cows	23,747,000	2,021,681,000
Other Cattle	44,485,000	1,919,445,000
Sheep	48,615,000	511,654,000
Swine	72,909,000	1,386,212,000

OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE TO VISITORS

It has been found that visitors and prospective buyers from other countries, while probably appreciating the fact that excellent pure-bred live stock could be secured in the United States, were at a loss as to how to proceed to locate the kind of individuals wanted in the shortest length of time and with the least expense. Also foreign buyers, unacquainted with any person or agency in whom they could place confidence, felt so much the necessity of observing caution that they did not experience the satisfaction in attempting purchases here that they could have, had they been assured that differences in custom and trade practice were fully understood.

The United States Department of Agriculture desires to aid foreign buyers and to assure them that it is organized to afford them all possible protection by placing at their command its service and facilities. This service is furnished upon request and without expense.

Upon application to the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, persons contemplating purchases of live stock in the United States will be aided by its experts in locating and forming proper contacts with individual breeders or breeders' associations with whom they may deal. Also expert advice will be given by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department as to ways of dealing with problems relating to the care and inspection of livestock. As to the extent of the Department's facilities for aiding purchasers, outside of Washington there are in various parts of the United States approximately 17,000 representatives of the Department of Agriculture in close touch with farmers and breeders. These representatives are available to render personal assistance when desired.

GOVERNMENT AIDS BREEDERS

The United States Government through its Department of Agriculture for a number of years, has made a study of methods of breeding, feeding, and marketing live stock. The purpose has been to assist the breeders in improving and increasing their herds and in selecting the proper time and methods of marketing. The results of these studies have been given to the individual breeders without expense to them and may be obtained from the Department upon request.

Rigid quarantine laws have been enacted and are enforced in the United States for the protection of the herds from contagious and infectious diseases. The rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture for the enforcement of these laws are rigidly applied to exportations as well as importations.

This Department is continually studying ways and means for the betterment of the industry and takes every possible means to safeguard the health of the animals as well as to increase the numbers of improved live stock.

AMERICAN LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITIONS

The custom of holding live stock shows which is common in other countries is also well established in the United States. Hundreds of thousands of dollars and gorgeous trophies and numerous medals are given as premiums each year. All through the early fall months the various herds compete with each other at the smaller fairs until at the close of the season only the victors are gathered from the four corners of the nation and from other countries for the last grand display.

So important have these international live stock expositions become, that no expense is spared in selecting the best judges in the world to place the awards on these splendid models of the breeders' and feeders' art. For many years it has been the practice to select the best qualified judges from South America, England, and Scotland.

The great expositions held in the autumn months are the supreme events of the year pertaining to animal excellence. The capacious buildings are filled with champions and grand champions of the various fairs which have been entered in the last and greatest contest of the year. The interest increases as the judges render their decisions and new champions are proclaimed. The spectators gain in knowledge in watching the results, and these expositions have come to be considered effective in the forming of the standards by which breeders should direct their efforts. During the period of the shows breeders carefully study the type and other important features of both the individuals and the various lines of breeding of the winning animals. Many of these men are seeking the animals which, mated with the foundation stock they possess, will add the characteristics necessary to so improve their herds that they will be better able to compete with the winners.

Both auction and private sales are held during which many animals change ownership. The results of study at the national shows and the judicious selection of breeding stock have enabled many breeders to produce the highest class of animals in the entire country. The interchange of ideas together with the impressions gained through attending these expositions and sales is considered one of their most important features.

The ability to win in such keen competition is one of the best tests of correct breeding and progress, and the large prices paid for the winners and the lines of breeding they represent indicate that the breeders realize the importance of these features.

ASSISTANCE OF AMERICAN BREED ASSOCIATIONS

Each important breed of live stock is represented by one or more registry associations which maintain the records of all the pure-bred animals. From these records the name of breeder, name of owner, and the name, age and ancestry of any particular animal may be found. In addition, the breeders in many cases have formed local associations which aid in furthering the development of their particular breed. These associations also assist purchasers in locating and negotiating for desirable animals.

The associations cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in aiding visitors and buyers. For the convenience of any one who should

desire to communicate directly with any of these associations there is printed herewith a list which gives the names and addresses of their secretaries.

BREEDING HERDS IN OPEN FIELDS

Experienced live stock breeders generally agree that exercise, sunshine, and fresh air are conducive to healthy breeding animals and that over-fat, stall-fed animals frequently do not give satisfactory results.

The fact that during the greater part of the year the breeding herds in the United States are found in the open fields and pastures assures the purchaser that he will get strong, vigorous, healthy animals which will prove satisfactory.

SIMILARITY OF CLIMATE MAKES ADAPTATION EASY

It is also a matter of prime importance in changing the home of animals to determine whether the difference in climate is sufficient to interfere with their health. Breeders have studied this question for years in the United States and, owing to the extensive differences in the climate of various parts of the country, they have been able to develop live stock that may be readily acclimated in almost any country that may wish to purchase here.

It will be seen from the maps (figures 7 - 10) that sections in South America have almost the same ranges of temperature as those found in the United States. Pure-bred live stock originating in certain parts of the United States therefore can be safely transferred to those parts of South America having corresponding temperature ranges without need for acclimating the animals. This fact reduces the risk and induces the belief that the animals will thrive as well as they did in their native home. Further proof of this fact is shown by the large numbers of our live stock which have been exported to South America without loss.

EXPORT INFORMATION

The exportation of animals from the United States is not so complicated as is generally believed. Correct information as to the shipping requirements will greatly simplify the making of proper arrangements. Studies have been made by the Department of Agriculture for determining the best methods of transporting live stock to other countries and the best and most accessible ports of embarkation.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

It may be suggested that buyers from other countries when considering their financial arrangements for making purchases in the United States should arrange before sailing to have as direct connections as possible with the home bank after arriving in the United States. This is important because direct connections often obviate serious delays and the

misinterpretations that sometimes occur when money requested by cable on short notice is transferred to a second bank in the United States. The larger banking institutions of the United States have branch offices in practically all of the South American countries, thus providing a convenient contact through which money may be handled for payment of purchases with little delay and definite understanding.

If the purchases are to be made in the central part of the United States arrangements should be made for establishing credit at Chicago, Illinois, or Kansas City; on the other hand, New York is the logical place to establish credit if the animals are to be bought and assembled at some point in the East.

INSURANCE

In order to guard against accidents in shipping, reliable insurance companies in the United States write policies insuring live stock against death from any cause, including slaughter following reaction to the tuberculin test at destination. These policies are written for short as well as long periods of time while the live stock remains in the United States, and for a period of 75 days after leaving port. This allows sufficient time for the animals to arrive at destination and go through the quarantine period.

The usual rate of insurance charged is 2 per cent of the purchase price for a period of 60 days while the animals remain in the United States. After the cattle go on board the steamer, and for 75 days thereafter, the rate is 9 per cent on bulls and 8 per cent on cows and heifers.

TRANSPORTING LIVE STOCK

The time required for a shipment from Chicago to Rio de Janeiro is from 25 to 30 days and to ports of Rio de Plata from 30 to 35 days.

If the animals are assembled at Chicago, from 3 to 5 days should be allowed for cattle to reach the port of embarkation. An additional two days should be allowed for resting the animals, delays, and arrangement of various details of government and consular regulations. Upon arrival of the cattle at the port and before they can be loaded and the ship cleared, the export, registration, tuberculin test, and general health certificates must be examined by the consul representing the country into which the live stock are to be shipped and also by the federal inspector of the port. These precautions safeguard the purchaser against any serious contagious diseases and assure him that he is getting animals that have been registered with our national record associations.

The live stock is usually loaded on the upper deck of large freight steamers on which it is necessary for the shipper to have constructed, at his expense, stalls which comply with certain government regulations for the safety and comfort of the animals.

All services rendered by the representatives of the United States Government are without charge to the buyer or shipper.

AID IN LOCATING HERDS

For the convenience of visitors or buyers in locating the various herds without unnecessary delay and expense, charted maps may be found on the following pages (See figures 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 25, 28, 31, 32, 35, 43), which show distinctly the location of the herds of the leading breeds. The herds have been located on the maps with reference to the geographic subdivisions known in the United States as counties. The Department's agent in each county is in such close touch with the breeder that within a very short time he can ascertain definitely the number and kind of animals for sale, and upon request will render the necessary assistance to the buyer in getting in touch with the breeders in his district.

HEALTH CERTIFICATE FREE

The certificates of health which are furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture to the foreign purchaser of live stock are issued free of cost and meet the requirements of all countries desiring to purchase animals for export. (See figure 41).

From the Department of Agriculture, or from the consular agents of the United States, may be obtained full information of the regulations of the United States and of the measures which the other countries require for the admission of live stock coming from the United States.

The health certificates for horses, mules, and jacks certify that the animals are free from all indication of disease and that no disease has existed in the district from which they come.

The health certificates for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry certify that the animals have passed a rigid veterinary examination, that in the United States neither foot-and-mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, nor sheep pox have existed during the last year.

In general the requisites for exportation are more rigid than those regulating the shipment from one point to another in the United States, and the Government desires only the exportation of the animals which will give complete satisfaction to the foreign buyers.

As a means of protection for the purchaser from a foreign country all milking and breeding cattle six months of age or more must be tuberculin tested within 60 days of time of export, either by an authorized veterinarian in the United States or by an authorized agent of the country to which the animals are destined. Approximately 48 hours are required to complete this test.

GOVERNMENT ACCREDITS HERDS

This plan of certificates issued for the cattle free from tuberculosis forms part of an important campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis of cattle in the United States.

To the cattle raiser whose cattle have been tuberculin tested without having reacted to the necessary series of tests, and for that reason are considered free from the disease, the Government gives an

accredited-herd certificate. (See figure 42.) His name and address is published in the list of cattle raisers which the Department of Agriculture publishes from time to time. This list shows the purchasers of cattle where they may obtain healthy breeding animals.

Since the plan has been in operation more than 60,000 head of cattle have been certified as free from tuberculosis and about 540,000 more are now under supervision. This work discloses especially the importance of confining the disease before it has spread. After having been accredited, a herd should have added to it only those animals which are known to be healthy.

This campaign was organized about three years ago, but each month a large number of new breeders are added to the list and it is hoped the day will come in which complete elimination of tuberculosis among domestic animals may be attained.

SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN AGAINST CATTLE TICKS

It is believed that during the first colonization of Mexico and the southern part of the United States by the Spanish, the fever ticks were introduced. For many years this pest retarded the production of beef and milk as well as the improvement of the majority of the cattle in the southern states. In order to put an end to the tick, in 1906 the Department of Agriculture established a quarantine line around the region where the tick existed and initiated the campaign for the extermination in the infected zones.

Experts of the Government developed the best method to use, which consists in dipping the cattle in an appropriate antiseptic bath at proper intervals until the ticks disappear completely from the cattle and land. At the present time almost two-thirds of the zone where the tick previously existed is free from it and is outside the quarantine.

Transportation of cattle from the infected zones is not permitted until after the animals have been dipped in antiseptic baths under the supervision of authorized inspectors. For transportation the rules of the Department of Agriculture must be complied with. According to the present rate of progress the tick will be completely eradicated in the United States within the next few years.

HOG CHOLERA ON DECLINE

At the beginning of 1920 there were in the United States some 73,000,000 hogs, a larger number than that of any other class of live stock. One of the most important services which the Department renders is that of aiding farmers to keep their animals in good health and to bring them to the age for sale at the least possible cost. Six years ago the Government initiated an active campaign against cholera with the satisfactory result that the deaths suffered on account of this disease have been diminished by 60 per cent.

The work of eradication of hog cholera is supplemented by education and a regulation which includes the application of the quarantine for suppressing serious outbreaks of this disease. By means of written

instructions and actual demonstrations the owners of hogs are shown how to vaccinate their animals to make them immune with respect to cholera. The virus and serum of cholera sold in inter-state commerce are prepared in factories which operate under licenses from the Government and which are inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture. The veterinary preparations which do not attain the official standard are destroyed by the Government or withheld from distribution, so that the farmers are protected against valueless preparations. Also, by buying hogs vaccinated with federally inspected virus and serum simultaneously, the purchasers can be sure that the animals are immune practically for life.

The increase in the value of swine in recent years demands more than ever that cholera be suppressed, and the Government employs now more than two hundred inspectors in that branch of veterinary work.

COUNTRY FREE FROM FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The United States Government has never considered exorbitant the expense necessary for exterminating foot-and-mouth disease immediately and completely. Six times outbreaks have occurred, in 1870, 1880, 1884, 1902, 1908, and 1914. On each occasion a quarantine has been established in the infected zone. The infected animals have been sacrificed, the state and federal Governments granting to the owners a liberal indemnity.

The extermination of the last and worst outbreak, that of 1914, cost the Federal Government and the states \$9,000,000. This sum becomes insignificant when compared with \$10,000,000,000, which is the estimated value of the live stock industry of the United States. Since the outbreak in 1914 the disease has not existed in the United States.

For greater surety against this disease, Congress has appropriated a reserve fund which the Department of Agriculture may use for the extermination of the disease as soon as it appears. The official health certificates which each animal must have for exportation show that at the time of embarkation and for at least a year before, such disease has not existed in the United States.

QUALITY OF AMERICAN LIVE STOCK IMPROVING

Thanks to the efforts of the breeders, of the agricultural colleges, and of the United States Department of Agriculture, the stock of all kinds and breeds is improving. Publications relative to prominent breeds are published. The Government and the different states cooperate in the organization of associations whose object is to improve the breeds of live stock, as well as in the formation of clubs for increasing interest in the perfection of the breeding of hogs, sheep, poultry, and other stock.

The agricultural workers are directing their best efforts at present toward pushing forward a campaign for the improvement of the live stock by means of the use of sires of pure blood and good quality. The use of bulls of superior quality on stock farms has improved considerably the uniformity and the quality of the market cattle. Similarly a large proportion of the droves of hogs are found headed by pure-bred boars. In the same way the entire country is putting into execution the measures for improving the quality of all breeding animals and commercial classes of live stock.

PROTECTION FOR EXPORT

Shipments of live stock to the United States, as well as from it, are subject to the rulings and inspection of the United States Government. The requisites for importation refer principally to the exclusion of contagious diseases. The rules for exportation, besides insisting on health certificates, contain provisions relative to the humane handling and safe transportation of the animals. Among the official regulations regarding the exportation of live stock are found the following:

The animals must be healthy and free from disease and must not have been exposed to any contagion.

The animals which are to be shipped in ocean-going vessels must be inspected or reinspected at the port of embarkation.

The animals destined for exportation must be placed in separate, clean, and disinfected corrals or stables.

Both the lighters for transporting the animals to the sea-going vessel, as well as the latter, must be carefully disinfected in accordance with the instructions of the inspectors.

On board the boat a specified amount of space for the different classes of animals must be reserved, and the compartments must be constructed in such form as to protect the stock in transit.

A specified amount of feed and water is required for each class of animals as well as a sufficient number of caretakers.

These points are emphasized for the purpose of demonstrating that the business of exportation is safeguarded by all possible means for the protection of foreign purchasers.

Persons who desire to study or buy pure-bred live stock in the United States may be informed upon the subject and may receive aid by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., United States of America. Every facility of the Department will be at the disposal of those who desire them.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

The poultry industry of the United States is worth many millions of dollars and its products rank sixth as a farm crop. Nearly every farm keeps a flock of poultry. Among the principal breeds of fowls kept are the White Leghorn, Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, and Wyandotte. (See figures 60-63.) Much progress is being made in increasing egg production, so that it is no longer unusual to hear of individual fowls producing more than two hundred eggs a year. The White Leghorn shown on this page was bred and owned by the Government and produced 214 eggs in her pullet year.

The use of poultry as meat is also gaining in popularity in the United States. The heavier breeds, such as the Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes, are kept for both meat and egg production. Each breed is particularly adapted to certain farm conditions and when properly managed constitutes a profitable branch of farming.

Figure 1. - Bonnie J.: Grand Champion Hereford Bull, International Live Stock Exposition, 1919.

Figure 2. - Lespedeza Gallynie: Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, International Live Stock Exposition, 1919.

Figure 3. - Eritus Gable: Junior Champion, Aberdeen-Angus, female, International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.

Figure 4. - Grand Champion Galloway Bull, Western Live Stock Show, 1918.

Figure 5. - Grand Champion Polled Shorthorn Bull, International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.

Figure 6. - Typical Breeding Farm Scene.

Figure 7. - Normal July Temperature in the United States.

Figure 8. - Mean Summer Temperature in South America.

Figure 9. - Normal January Temperature in the United States.

Figure 10.- Mean Winter Temperature in South America.

Figure 11.- Map showing the location and distribution of breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the United States. Each dot represents a breeder of registered cattle of the Shorthorn breed.

Figure 12.- Junior: Champion Shorthorn yearling, International Livestock Exposition, 1917. Sold December 5, 1919 for \$3,600 American gold.

Figure 13.- Map showing the location and distribution of breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the United States. Each dot represents a breeder of registered cattle of the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

Figure 14.- Idolmere: Grand Champion Aberdeen-Angus Bull, International Live Stock Exposition, 1919.

Figure 15.- Map showing the location and distribution of breeders of Hereford cattle. Each dot represents a breeder of registered cattle of the Hereford breed.

Figure 16.- Hereford cow that won the prize at the International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.

Figure 17.- Map showing the location and distribution of breeders of Jersey cattle in the United States. Each dot represents a breeder of registered cattle of the Jersey breed.

Figure 18.- Oxford's Majesty's Gypsy: Jersey cow prize winner at National Dairy Cattle Show, 1917-18.

Figure 19. - Map showing the location and distribution of breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the United States. Each dot represents a breeder of cattle of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

Figure 20. - Duchess Starlark Ormsby: Old Holstein-Friesian cow, winner of first prize in the return of butter fat over all breeds. Production in one year 1,205.09 American pounds (547 kilograms).

Figure 21. - Modern Type of Ayrshire Cow.

Figure 22. - Grand Champion Guernsey Bull, National Dairy Show, 1913-1914. Sire of "Ladyship Cherub" prize winner at the National Dairy Show, 1916-1917-1918.

Figure 23. - Grand Champion Brown Swiss Bull, Ohio State Fair, 1918.

Figure 24. - Champion Red Polled Bull, Iowa State Fair, 1916.

Figure 25. - Map showing the location and distribution of breeders of Poland-China swine in the United States. Each dot represents a breeder of registered swine of the Poland-China breed.

Figure 26. - Grand Champion Poland-China Boar, International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.

Figure 27. - Model Type Poland-China Sow.

Figure 28. - Map showing the location and distribution of breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine. Each dot represents a breeder of registered swine of the Duroc-Jersey breed.

Figure 29. - Model Type Duroc-Jersey Sow.

Figure 30. - Model Type Duroc-Jersey Boar.

Figure 31. - Map showing the location and distribution of breeders of Berkshire swine in the United States. Each dot represents a breeder of registered swine of the Berkshire breed.

Figure 32. - Map showing the location and distribution of the Members of the Swine Association of the United States. Each dot represents a breeder of swine of the Chester White breed.

Figure 33. - Symboleer, Jr. II: Champion Berkshire boar, National Swine Show, 1917.

Figure 34. - Wildwood Prince, Jr.: Grand Champion Chester White, National Swine Show, 1918.

Figure 35. - Map showing the location and distribution of breeders of Hampshire swine in the United States. Each dot represents a breeder of swine of the Hampshire breed.

Figure 36. - Modern Type of Hampshire Sow.

Figure 37. - The Senator: Grand Champion Hampshire Boar, National Swine Show, 1918.

Figure 38. - Modern Type of Tamworth Sow.

Figure 39. - Champion Yorkshire Boar, International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.

Figure 40. - Government Inspectors Stamping Hog Carcasses in a Packing Plant.

Figure 41. - Facsimile of Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals.

Figure 42. - Tuberculosis-free Accredited Herd Certificate. This certificate is issued to breeders whose herds, having been examined by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, have proved to be free from tuberculosis.

Figure 43. - Map showing the location and distribution of breeders of Percheron horses by counties. Each dot represents a breeder of registered Percheron horses.

Figure 44. - Modern Type of Percheron Stallion.

Figure 45. - Champion Belgian Stallion at the International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.

Figure 46. - Proud Archer: Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Iowa State Fair, 1918.

Figure 47. - Kirtlinger's Bold Lion: Grand Champion Shire Stallion at the International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.

Figure 48. - My Major Dare: Grand Champion Saddle Stallion at leading state and national fairs.

Figure 49. - Champion Jack, Illinois State Fair, 1919.

Figure 50. - Champion Team of Mules.

Figure 51. - Grand Champion Shropshire Ram, International Live Stock Exposition, 1919.

Figure 52. - Champion Southdown Sheep, Iowa State Fair, 1918.

Figure 53. - Old Rambouillet ram that took first prize at the International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.

Figure 54. - Champion Oxford Ram, International Live Stock Exposition, 1919.

Figure 55. - Champion Merino Ram, Illinois and Missouri State Fairs, 1916.

- Figure 56. - Champion Hampshire Ram, International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.
- Figure 57. - Champion Lincoln Ram, International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.
- Figure 58. - Champion Cotswold Ram, Iowa State Fair, 1918.
- Figure 59. - Champion Dorset Ram, International Live Stock Exposition, 1918.
- Figure 60. - Barred Plymouth Rock Hen.
- Figure 61. - Rhode Island Red Hen.
- Figure 62. - White Leghorn Hen
- Figure 63. - White Wyandotte Hen.

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